

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
21 November 2002 (21.11.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 02/092098 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **A61K 31/5575**,  
A61P 27/06

(21) International Application Number: PCT/JP02/04600

(22) International Filing Date: 13 May 2002 (13.05.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
60/290,355 14 May 2001 (14.05.2001) US

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): SU-  
CAMPO AG [CH/CH]; Graben 5, CH-6300 Zug (CH).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): **UENO, Ryuji** [JP/US];  
11025 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Montgomery, MD 20854  
(US).

(74) Agents: **AOYAMA, Tamotsu** et al.; AOYAMA & PART-  
NERS, IMP Building, 3-7, Shiromi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Os-  
aka-shi, Osaka 540-0001 (JP).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK,  
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,  
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,  
YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),  
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),  
European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,  
GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent  
(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,  
NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of  
amendments

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: METHOD FOR TREATING OCULAR HYPERTENSION AND GLAUCOMA

(57) Abstract: A method for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma, which comprises an administration of eye drops comprising a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20µmL/eye is disclosed. According to the present method, the intraocular pressure reducing effect of the compound is surprisingly augmented.

WO 02/092098 A1

## DESCRIPTION

## METHOD FOR TREATING OCULAR HYPERTENSION AND GLAUCOMA

## 5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to a method for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma characterized by ocular administration of eye drops comprising a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient in a  
10 specified volume or more.

## RELATED ART

As one method for treating ophthalmic diseases, it is a common practice to formulate pharmacologically active ingredients effective for the treatment of these diseases  
15 into eye drops, eye ointments or the like and topically apply such preparations onto a cornea, conjunctiva and the like. The administered drug, after being mixed with lacrimal fluid, mainly permeates the cornea and goes into the eyes. However, it is known that the administered drug  
20 is discharged from the conjunctival sac so speedily that a very small volume of it goes into the eyes, resulting in a very small availability of the drug within the living body.

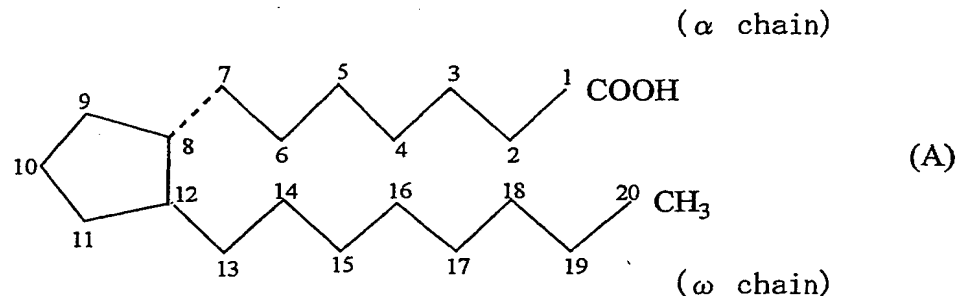
It is generally known that increase in a single administration volume will hardly increase the  
25 pharmacological efficacy within the eyes. In the same drug

concentration, the increase in the single administration volume will not increase the concentration of the drug within a precorneal tear film (PTF). For example, when 0.01% fluorescein solution is administered in different administration volumes (5, 10 and 20  $\mu$ L) and their respective fluorescein concentrations in a meniscus (eyelid margin) are measured, no significant difference is observed in an apparent initial concentration among each administration volume. Further, since the initial concentration is no more than 36 - 45% of the concentration of the administered fluorescein, it has been revealed that the administered solution, prior to full mixture with the lacrimal fluid, is speedily discharged from the conjunctival sac. Furthermore, when 0.5% pilocarpine eye drops are administered in increased volumes (5, 10, 20 and 50  $\mu$ L), miotic effects tend to increase only slightly. There is no significant difference in the effects among each administration volume (Makoto Sugaya et. al., Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. Vol.22: 127-141, 1978).

Furthermore, it is reported that there was no increase in the therapeutic effect of timolol eye drop with a volume greater than 20  $\mu$ L (DICP, The Annals of Pharmacotherapy, Vol.24, 1990).

Prostaglandins (hereinafter, referred to as PG(s)) are members of class of organic carboxylic acids, which are

contained in tissues or organs of human or other mammals, and exhibit a wide range of physiological activity. PGs found in nature (primary PGs) generally have a prostanoic acid skeleton as shown in the formula (A):



5

On the other hand, some of synthetic analogues of primary PGs have modified skeletons. The primary PGs are classified to PGAs, PGBs, PGCs, PGDs, PGEs, PGFs, PGGs, PGHs, PGIs and PGJs according to the structure of the five-membered ring moiety, and further classified into the following three types by the number and position of the unsaturated bond at the carbon chain moiety:

10

Subscript 1: 13,14-unsaturated-15-OH

Subscript 2: 5,6- and 13,14-diunsaturated-15-OH

15

Subscript -3: 5,6-, 13,14-, and 17,18-triunsaturated-15-OH.

20

Further, the PGFs are classified, according to the configuration of the hydroxyl group at the 9-position, into α type (the hydroxyl group is of an α-configuration) and β type (the hydroxyl group is of a β-configuration).

PGE<sub>1</sub>, PGE<sub>2</sub> and PGE<sub>3</sub> are known to have vasodilation,

hypotension, gastric secretion decreasing, intestinal tract movement enhancement, uterine contraction, diuretic, bronchodilation and anti ulcer activities.  $\text{PGF}_{1\alpha}$ ,  $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$  and  $\text{PGF}_{3\alpha}$  have been known to have hypertension, vasoconstriction, intestinal tract movement enhancement, uterine contraction, lutein body atrophy and bronchoconstriction activities.

In addition, some 15-keto PGs (i.e. those having an oxo group at position 15 in place of the hydroxy group) and 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PGs are known as substances naturally produced by enzymatic reactions during in vivo metabolism of primary PGs. 15-keto PG compound have been disclosed in the specification of USP Nos. 5,073,569, 5,166,174, 5,221,763, 5,212,324 and 5,739,161 (These cited references are herein incorporated by reference).

Moreover, it is known that some 15-keto (i.e., having oxo at the 15-position instead of hydroxy)-PGs and 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PGs have intraocular pressure reducing effects and are effective for the treatment of ocular hypertension and glaucoma (US Patent Nos. 5,001,153; 5,151,444; 5,166,178 and 5,212,200. These publications are incorporated herein by reference).

However, it is not yet known how the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound affects the IOP reducing effects when it is administered in different volumes.

Disclosure of Invention

The present inventor has conducted intensive studies on biological activities of the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound and have surprisingly found that the increase in the single administration volume will increase the IOP  
5 reducing effect and extend the retention time of the IOP reducing effect, which has resulted in the completion of the present invention.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method for treating a subject having ocular hypertension and  
10 glaucoma characterized by ocular administration of eye drops comprising a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient in a specified volume or more.

The present invention provides a method for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma, which comprises an  
15 administration of eye drops comprising a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

In another aspect of the invention, the present  
20 invention provides an eye drop composition for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma which comprises a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as its active ingredient, which is administrated to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

25 In further aspect of the invention, the present

invention provides use of a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound for manufacturing an eye drop composition for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma, wherein the eye drop composition is administered to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig 1. represents effect of isopropyl unoprostone eye drops on intraocular pressure ( $\Delta$  IOP:mmHg) in albino rabbits (n=8)

Fig 2. represents effect of timolol maleate eye drops on intraocular pressure ( $\Delta$  IOP:mmHg) in albino rabbits (n=8)

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the present invention, the "15-keto-prostaglandin compound" (hereinafter, referred to as "15-keto-PG compound") may include any of derivatives or analogs (including substituted derivatives) of a compound having an oxo group at 15-position of the prostanoic acid skeleton instead of the hydroxy group, irrespective of the configuration of the five-membered ring, the number of double bonds, presence or absence of a substituent, or any other modification in the  $\alpha$  or  $\omega$  chain.

The nomenclature of the 15-keto-PG compounds used herein is based on the numbering system of the prostanoic acid represented in the above formula (A).

The formula (A) shows a basic skeleton of the C-20 carbon atoms, but the 15-keto-PG compounds in the present invention are not limited to those having the same number of carbon atoms. In the formula (A), the numbering of the carbon atoms which constitute the basic skeleton of the PG compounds starts at the carboxylic acid (numbered 1), and carbon atoms in the  $\alpha$ -chain are numbered 2 to 7 towards the five-membered ring, those in the ring are 8 to 12, and those in the  $\omega$ -chain are 13 to 20. When the number of carbon atoms is decreased in the  $\alpha$ -chain, the number is deleted in the order starting from position 2; and when the number of carbon atoms is increased in the  $\alpha$ -chain, compounds are named as substitution compounds having respective substituents at position 2 in place of the carboxy group (C-1). Similarly, when the number of carbon atoms is decreased in the  $\omega$ -chain, the number is deleted in the order starting from position 20; and when the number of carbon atoms is increased in the  $\omega$ -chain, the carbon atoms beyond position 20 are named as substituents. Stereochemistry of the compounds is the same as that of the above formula (A) unless otherwise specified.

In general, each of the terms PGD, PGE and PGF represents a PG compound having hydroxy groups at positions 9 and/or 11, but in the present specification, these terms also include those having substituents other than the

hydroxy group at positions 9 and/or 11. Such compounds are referred to as 9-dehydroxy- 9-substituted-PG compounds or 11-dehydroxy-11-substituted-PG compounds. A PG compound having hydrogen in place of the hydroxy group is simply  
5 named as 9- or 11-dehydroxy compound.

As stated above, the nomenclature of the 15-keto-prostaglandin compounds is based on the prostanoic acid skeleton. However, in case the compound has a similar partial construction as a prostaglandin, the abbreviation  
10 of "PG" may be used. Thus, a PG compound of which  $\alpha$ -chain is extended by two carbon atoms, that is, having 9 carbon atoms in the  $\alpha$ -chain is named as 2-decarboxy-2-(2-carboxyethyl)-15-keto- PG compound. Similarly, a PG compound having 11 carbon atoms in the  $\alpha$ -chain is named as  
15 2-decarboxy-2-(4-carboxybutyl)- 15-keto-PG compound. Further, a PG compound of which  $\omega$ -chain is extended by two carbon atoms, that is, having 10 carbon atoms in the  $\omega$ -chain is named as 15-keto-20-ethyl-PG compound. These compounds, however, may also be named according to the  
20 IUPAC nomenclatures.

The 15-keto-PGs used in the present invention may include any PG derivatives or analogs insofar as having an oxo group at position 15 in place of the hydroxy group. Accordingly, for example, a 15-keto-PG type 1 compound  
25 having a double bond at 13-14 position, a 15-keto-PG type 2

compound having two double bond at 13-14 and 5-6 position,  
a 15-keto-PG type 3 compound having three double bond at 5-  
6, 13-14 and 17-18 position, 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PG  
compound wherein the double bond at 13-14 position is  
5 single bond.

Typical examples of the compounds used in the  
present invention include 15-keto-PG type 1, 15-keto-PG  
type 2, 15-keto-PG type 3, 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PG type 1,  
13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PG type 2, 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PG  
10 type 3 and the derivatives or analogs thereof.

Examples of the analogs (including substituted  
derivatives) or derivatives include a 15-keto-PG compound  
of which carboxy group at the end of  $\alpha$ -chain is esterified;  
a compound of which  $\alpha$ -chain is extended; physiologically  
15 acceptable salt thereof; a compound having a double bond at  
2-3 position or a triple bond at position 5-6, a compound  
having substituent(s) at position 3, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19  
and/or 20; and a compound having lower alkyl or a hydroxy  
(lower) alkyl group at position 9 and/or 11 in place of the  
20 hydroxy group.

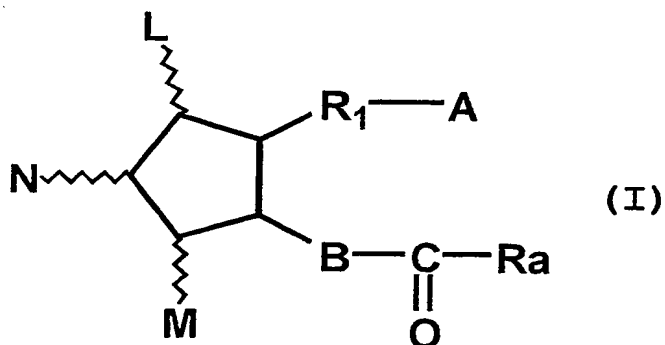
According to the present invention, preferred  
substituents at position 3, 17, 18 and/or 19 include alkyl  
having 1-4 carbon atoms, especially methyl and ethyl.  
Preferred substituents at position 16 include lower alkyl  
25 such as methyl and ethyl, hydroxy, halogen atoms such as

chlorine and fluorine, and aryloxy such as trifluoromethylphenoxy. Preferred substituents at position 17 include lower alkyl such as methyl and ethyl, hydroxy, halogen atoms such as chlorine and fluorine, aryloxy such as trifluoromethylphenoxy. Preferred substituents at position 20 include saturated or unsaturated lower alkyl such as C1-4 alkyl, lower alkoxy such as C1-4 alkoxy, and lower alkoxy alkyl such as C1-4 alkoxy-C1-4 alkyl. Preferred substituents at position 5 include halogen atoms such as chlorine and fluorine. Preferred substituents at position 6 include an oxo group forming a carbonyl group. Stereochemistry of PGs having hydroxy, lower alkyl or hydroxy(lower)alkyl substituent at position 9 and 11 may be  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  or a mixture thereof.

Further, the above analogs may be compounds having an alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, phenoxy or phenyl group at the end of the  $\omega$ -chain where the chain is shorter than the primary PGs.

Especially preferred compounds include a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-PG compound which has a single bond at position 13-14; a compound of which  $\omega$ -chain is extended; a compound having a ring structure at the  $\omega$ -chain end.

A preferred compounds used in the present invention is represented by the formula (I):



wherein,

L, M and N are hydrogen atom, hydroxy, halogen atom, lower alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, or oxo, wherein at least one of L and M is a group other than hydrogen, and the five-membered ring may have at least one double bond;

A is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{COCH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{COOH}$  or a functional derivative thereof;

B is  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ;

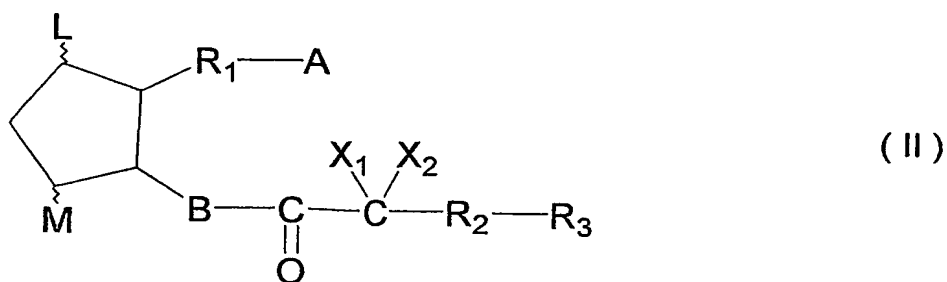
R<sub>1</sub> is a saturated or unsaturated bivalent lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, oxo, aryl or heterocyclic group and at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally substituted by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur atom; and

Ra is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen atom, oxo, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, cyclo(lower)alkyl, cyclo(lower)alkyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic group or heterocyclic-oxy group;

cyclo(lower)alkyl; cyclo(lower)alkyloxy; aryl; aryloxy; heterocyclic group; heterocyclic-oxy group.

A group of particularly preferable compounds among the above described compounds is represented by the formula

5 (II):



wherein L and M are hydrogen atom, hydroxy, halogen atom, lower alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl or oxo, wherein at least one of L and M is a group other than hydrogen, and the five-membered ring may have at least one double bond;

A is -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -COCH<sub>2</sub>OH, -COOH or a functional derivative thereof;

B is -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-;

X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> are hydrogen, lower alkyl, or halogen;

15 R<sub>1</sub> is a saturated or unsaturated bivalent lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, oxo, aryl or heterocyclic group and at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally substituted

20 by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur atom;

R<sub>2</sub> is a single bond or lower alkylene; and

$R_3$  is lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, cyclo(lower)alkyl, cyclo(lower)alkyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic group or heterocyclic-oxy group.

In the above formula, the term "unsaturated" in the definitions for  $R_1$  and  $R_a$  is intended to include at least one or more double bonds and/or triple bonds that are isolatedly, separately or serially present between carbon atoms of the main and/or side chains. According to the usual nomenclature, an unsaturated bond between two serial positions is represented by denoting the lower number of the two positions, and an unsaturated bond between two distal positions is represented by denoting both of the positions.

The term "lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon" refers to a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon group having 1 to 14 carbon atoms (for a side chain, 1 to 3 carbon atoms are preferable) and preferably 1 to 10, especially 6 to 10 carbon atoms for  $R_1$  and 1 to 10, especially 1 to 8 carbon atoms for  $R_a$ .

The term "halogen atom" covers fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The term "lower" throughout the specification is intended to include a group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms unless otherwise specified.

The term "lower alkyl" refers to a straight or

branched chain saturated hydrocarbon group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms and includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, pentyl and hexyl.

5           The term "lower alkoxy" refers to a group of lower alkyl-O-, wherein lower alkyl is as defined above.

          The term "hydroxy(lower)alkyl" refers to a lower alkyl as defined above which is substituted with at least one hydroxy group such as hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 2-  
10   hydroxyethyl and 1-methyl-1-hydroxyethyl.

          The term "lower alkanoyloxy" refers to a group represented by the formula RCO-O-, wherein RCO- is an acyl group formed by oxidation of a lower alkyl group as defined above, such as acetyl.

15           The term "cyclo(lower)alkyl" refers to a cyclic group formed by cyclization of a lower alkyl group as defined above but contains three or more carbon atoms, and includes, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

20           The term "cyclo(lower)alkyloxy" refers to the group of cyclo(lower)alkyl-O-, wherein cyclo(lower)alkyl is as defined above.

          The term "aryl" may include unsubstituted or substituted aromatic hydrocarbon rings (preferably  
25   monocyclic groups), for example, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl.

Examples of the substituents are halogen atom and halo(lower)alkyl, wherein halogen atom and lower alkyl are as defined above.

The term "aryloxy" refers to a group represented by  
5 the formula  $\text{ArO-}$ , wherein Ar is aryl as defined above.

The term "heterocyclic group" may include mono- to tri-cyclic, preferably monocyclic heterocyclic group which is 5 to 14, preferably 5 to 10 membered ring having optionally substituted carbon atom and 1 to 4, preferably 1  
10 to 3 of 1 or 2 type of hetero atoms selected from nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and sulfur atom. Examples of the heterocyclic group include furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furazanyl, pyranal, pyridyl, pyridazinyl,  
15 pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, 2-pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, 2-imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, 2-pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidino, piperazinyl, morpholino, indolyl, benzothienyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, purinyl, quinazolinyl, carbazolyl, acridinyl, phenanthridinyl, benzimidazolyl,  
20 benzimidazolinyl, benzothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl. Examples of the substituent in this case include halogen, and halogen substituted lower alkyl group, wherein halogen atom and lower alkyl group are as described above.

The term "heterocyclic-oxy group" means a group  
25 represented by the formula  $\text{HcO-}$ , wherein Hc is a

heterocyclic group as described above.

The term "functional derivative" of A includes salts (preferably pharmaceutically acceptable salts), ethers, esters and amides.

5           Suitable "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" include conventionally used non-toxic salts, for example a salt with an inorganic base such as an alkali metal salt (such as sodium salt and potassium salt), an alkaline earth metal salt (such as calcium salt and magnesium salt), an ammonium  
10 salt; or a salt with an organic base, for example, an amine salt (such as methylamine salt, dimethylamine salt, cyclohexylamine salt, benzylamine salt, piperidine salt, ethylenediamine salt, ethanolamine salt, diethanolamine salt, triethanolamine salt, tris(hydroxymethylamino)ethane  
15 salt, monomethyl- monoethanolamine salt, procaine salt and caffeine salt), a basic amino acid salt (such as arginine salt and lysine salt), tetraalkyl ammonium salt and the like. These salts may be prepared by a conventional process, for example from the corresponding acid and base or by salt  
20 interchange.

Examples of the ethers include alkyl ethers, for example, lower alkyl ethers such as methyl ether, ethyl ether, propyl ether, isopropyl ether, butyl ether, isobutyl ether, t-butyl ether, pentyl ether and 1-cyclopropyl ethyl  
25 ether; and medium or higher alkyl ethers such as octyl

ether, diethylhexyl ether, lauryl ether and cetyl ether;  
unsaturated ethers such as oleyl ether and linolenyl ether;  
lower alkenyl ethers such as vinyl ether, allyl ether;  
lower alkynyl ethers such as ethynyl ether and propynyl  
5 ether; hydroxy(lower)alkyl ethers such as hydroxyethyl  
ether and hydroxyisopropyl ether; lower alkoxy (lower)alkyl  
ethers such as methoxymethyl ether and 1-methoxyethyl  
ether; optionally substituted aryl ethers such as phenyl  
ether, tosyl ether, t-butylphenyl ether, salicyl ether,  
10 3,4-di-methoxyphenyl ether and benzamidophenyl ether; and  
aryl(lower)alkyl ethers such as benzyl ether, trityl ether  
and benzhydryl ether.

Examples of the esters include aliphatic esters, for  
example, lower alkyl esters such as methyl ester, ethyl  
15 ester, propyl ester, isopropyl ester, butyl ester, isobutyl  
ester, t-butyl ester, pentyl ester and 1-cyclopropylethyl  
ester; lower alkenyl esters such as vinyl ester and allyl  
ester; lower alkynyl esters such as ethynyl ester and  
propynyl ester; hydroxy(lower)alkyl ester such as  
20 hydroxyethyl ester; lower alkoxy (lower) alkyl esters such  
as methoxymethyl ester and 1-methoxyethyl ester; and  
optionally substituted aryl esters such as, for example,  
phenyl ester, tolyl ester, t-butylphenyl ester, salicyl  
ester, 3,4-di-methoxyphenyl ester and benzamidophenyl  
25 ester; and aryl(lower)alkyl ester such as benzyl ester,

trityl ester and benzhydryl ester.

The amide of A mean a group represented by the formula  $-\text{CONR}'\text{R}''$ , wherein each of  $\text{R}'$  and  $\text{R}''$  is hydrogen atom, lower alkyl, aryl, alkyl- or aryl-sulfonyl, lower alkenyl and lower alkynyl, and include for example lower alkyl amides such as methanamide, ethanamide, dimethanamide and diethanamide; arylamides such as anilide and toluidide; and alkyl- or aryl-sulfonylamides such as methylsulfonylamide, ethylsulfonyl-amide and tolylsulfonylamide.

Preferred example of L and M is hydroxy which has a 5-membered ring structure of, so called, PGF type.

Preferred example A is  $-\text{COOH}$ , its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or amide thereof.

Preferred example B is  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ , which provide the structure of so-called, 13,14-dihydro type.

Preferred example of  $\text{X}_1$  and  $\text{X}_2$  is that at least one of them is halogen, more preferably, both of them are halogen, especially, fluorine that provides a structure of, so called 16,16-difluoro type.

Preferred  $\text{R}_1$  is a hydrocarbon containing 1-10 carbon atoms, preferably, 6-10 carbon atoms. Further, at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally substituted by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur.

Examples of  $\text{R}_1$  include, for example, the following

groups:

- 5
- CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

10

  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

15

  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-C≡C-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  - CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-

20 Preferred Ra is a hydrocarbon containing 1-10 carbon atoms, more preferably, 1-8 carbon atoms. Ra may have one or two side chains having one carbon atom.

The configuration of the ring and the α- and/or ω chains in the above formula (I) and (II) may be the same as  
 25 or different from that of the primary PGs. However, the

present invention also includes a mixture of a compound having a primary type configuration and a compound of a non-primary type configuration.

5 The Examples of the typical compound in the invention are 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-20-lower alkyl prostaglandin F compound and 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-17-phenyl-18,19,20-trinor-prostaglandin F compound, the derivatives or analogs thereof.

10 The 15-keto-PG compound of the present invention may be in the keto-hemiacetal equilibrium by formation of a hemiacetal between hydroxy at position 11 and oxo at position 15.

15 If such tautomeric isomers as above are present, the proportion of both tautomeric isomers varies with the structure of the rest of the molecule or the kind of the substituent present. Sometimes one isomer may predominantly be present in comparison with the other. However, it is to be appreciated that the 15-keto-PG compounds used in the invention include both isomers.

20 Further, while the compounds used in the invention may be represented by a structure formula or name based on keto-type regardless of the presence or absence of the isomers, it is to be noted that such structure or name does not intend to exclude the hemiacetal type compound.

25 In the present invention, any of isomers such as the

individual tautomeric isomers, the mixture thereof, or optical isomers, the mixture thereof, a racemic mixture, and other steric isomers may be used in the same purpose.

Some of the compounds used in the present invention  
5 may be prepared by the method disclosed in USP Nos. 5,073,569, 5,166,174, 5,221,763, 5,212,324 and 5,739,161 and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09011218 (these cited references are herein incorporated by reference).

The term "treatment", "treat" or "treating" used  
10 herein includes any means of control such as prevention, care, relief of the condition, attenuation of the condition and arrest of progression.

In the present invention, the term "a subject in need of such treatment" means a subject who is suffering  
15 from a disease in which a reduction in his/her intraocular pressure is desirable, for example, glaucoma and ocular hypertension, or a subject who is susceptible to suffering from such disease as discussed above. The subject may be any mammalian subject including human beings.

20 According to the present invention, an eye drop composition comprising the above-described 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient and a diluent suitable for ocular administration are prepared and administered. The eye drop composition may be any of  
25 those manufactured according to any procedures known to the

art of ophthalmic field. For example, the composition may be an ophthalmic solution or suspension that is prepared by dissolving or suspending the active ingredients in a sterile aqueous diluent such as physiological saline, buffering solution and the like. Alternatively, the composition may be that provided as a powder composition obtained by dry blending the ingredients, which is to be dissolved with an aqueous diluent suitable for ocular administration before use.

Eye drop compositions described in EP-A-0406791 (the disclosure of the publication is incorporated herein by reference) are preferred for the present invention.

If desired, additives ordinarily used in conventional eye drops may be added to the composition. Such additives may include isotonizing agents (e.g., sodium chloride), buffering agent (e.g., boric acid, sodium monohydrogenphosphate, sodium dihydrogenphosphate), preservatives (e.g., benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride and chlorobutanol), thickeners (e.g., saccharide such as lactose, mannitol and maltose; e.g., hyaluronic acid or its salt such as sodium hyaluronate, potassium hyaluronate; e.g., mucopolysaccharide such as chondroitin sulfate; e.g., sodium polyacrylate, carboxyvinyl polymer and crosslinked polyacrylate).

The eye drop composition may be formulated as a

sterile unit dose type product containing no preservatives.

The concentration of the active ingredient and the administration frequency of the eye drops used in the present invention may vary depending on the active ingredients used in the eye drops, the kind, such as animals or human beings, age, weight, and sex of the subject to be treated, symptoms to be treated, effects of treatment to be desired, administration methods, period of treatment and the like. Accordingly, suitable concentration and administration frequency may be chosen as desired. Taking an example of isopropyl unoprostone, which is one of preferred 15-keto prostaglandin compounds used in the present invention, eye drops containing 0.01 - 1.0%, preferably 0.05 - 0.5% of isopropyl unoprostone may be ordinarily administered to an adult human at least once a day.

As shown in the following examples, it was found in the present invention that even in the same concentration of an active ingredient, the increase in the single administration volume will increase the IOP reducing effects and also extend the retention time of the IOP reducing effects. Accordingly, in the present invention, the single administration volume per eye is at least 20  $\mu$ L, preferably at least 25  $\mu$ L, more preferably at least 30  $\mu$ L further more preferably at least 35  $\mu$ L.

According to the present invention, upper limit of the single administration volume is not particularly limited. The upper limit may be about 60  $\mu$ L per eye.

The single administration volume of the eye drops  
5 may be adjusted by any conventional method, for example, by selecting suitable container or eyedropper, which can dispense the desired volume.

Accordingly, the present invention also provides an eye drop product comprising the above described composition  
10 which is incorporated in an eye drop container of which single administration volume is at least 20  $\mu$  L/eye, preferably at least 25  $\mu$  L/eye, more preferably at least 30  $\mu$  L/eye and further more preferably at least 35  $\mu$  L/eye.

When the single drop volume is less than 20  $\mu$ L, which  
15 is another form of the present invention, the "single administration" may be two to three drops. In such a form, too, it is possible to obtain the same effects as in the present invention.

In the present invention, the eye drop composition  
20 may include one active ingredient only or a combination of two or more active ingredients. In a combination of plural active ingredients, their respective contents may be suitably increased or decreased in consideration of their effects, safety and the like.

25 Further, the eye drop composition may suitably

include other pharmacologically active ingredients as far as they do not contradict the object of the present invention.

The further details of the present invention will follow with reference to the examples, which, however, are not intended to limit the present invention.

#### Example 1

##### Test method

0.12% isopropyl unoprostone eye drops (0.12% Rescula<sup>®</sup> eye drops) or 0.5% timolol maleate eye drops (0.5% Timoptol<sup>®</sup> eye drops) was administered once to one eye of albino rabbits (20  $\mu$ L/eye or 40  $\mu$ L/eye). The control group received physiological saline solution. IOP was measured with a pneumatonometer (Applanation Pneumatograph<sup>™</sup>, Alcon Laboratories, Inc., TX, USA) before the administration and at one, two, four, six and eight hours after the administration under topical anesthesia with 0.4% oxybuprocaine hydrochloride (Benoxil<sup>®</sup> 0.4% solution, Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Osaka, Japan)

##### Results

The results of IOP measurement are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The administration of isopropyl unoprostone eye drops in 20  $\mu$ L/eye and 40  $\mu$ L/eye lowered the IOP. In both of the 20  $\mu$ L/eye group and the 40  $\mu$ L/eye group administered with

isopropyl unoprostone eye drops, the maximum IOP reduction was seen at two hours after the administration, which were  $3.5 \pm 0.6$  and  $4.6 \pm 0.6$  mmHg, respectively. In the  $20 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group, the maximum IOP reduction was seen at two hours  
5 after the administration and the IOP returned to its initial level at six hours after the administration. In the  $40 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group, on the other hand, the maximum IOP reduction greater than that in the  $20 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group was seen at two hours after the administration, and the IOP reducing  
10 effects was retained at six hours after the administration. From two to six hours after the administration, the IOP reduction in the  $40 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group administered with isopropyl unoprostone eye drops was greater than that in the  $20 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group by  $1.0 - 1.3$  mmHg. The administration of isopropyl  
15 unoprostone eye drops increased the IOP reducing effects and extended the retention time of said effects depending on the administration volume.

On the other hand, the IOP reductions after the administration of both  $20 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  and  $40 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  timolol  
20 maleate eye drops were same. In both the  $20 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group and the  $40 \mu\text{L}/\text{eye}$  group administered with timolol maleate eye drops, the maximum IOP reduction was seen at one hour after the administration, which were  $2.9 \pm 0.8$  and  $3.0 \pm 0.6$  mmHg, respectively. The increase in the administration  
25 volume of timolol maleate eye drops neither increased the

IOP reducing effects nor extended the retention time of said effects.

These results indicate that the increase in the administration volume of timolol maleate eye drops will not increase the IOP reducing effects, but the increase in the administration volume of isopropyl unoprostone eye drops will increase the IOP reducing effects and also will extend the retention time of said effects.

#### Example 2

#### 10 Test method

0.12% isopropyl unoprostone eye drops (0.12% Rescula<sup>®</sup> eye drops) was administered once to one eye of albino rabbits at an administration volume of 30 $\mu$ L/eye, 40 $\mu$ L/eye, 50 $\mu$ L/eye or 60 $\mu$ L/eye. The control group received vehicle at 30 $\mu$ L/eye. IOP was measured with a pneumatonometer (Applanation Pneumatograph<sup>™</sup>, Alcon Laboratories, Inc.) before the administration and at six hours after the administration under topical anesthesia with 0.4% oxybuprocaine hydrochloride (Benoxil<sup>®</sup> 0.4% solution, Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.)

#### Results

The results of IOP change at six hours after the administration from pre-treatment are shown in Table 1.

The IOP reducing effects after the administration of isopropyl unoprostone eye drops at 30, 40, 50 or 60 $\mu$ L/eye

were increased in a volume dependent manner.

The results indicate that the increase in the administration volume of isopropyl unoprostone eye drops will increase the IOP reducing effects.

5

Table 1. Effect of isopropyl unoprostone eye drops on intraocular pressure ( $\Delta$ IOP:mmHg) in albino rabbits

Group	n	$\Delta$ IOP (mmHg)
Vehicle 30 $\mu$ L	6	$2.0 \pm 0.7$
Rescula <sup>®</sup> 30 $\mu$ L	7	$-0.9 \pm 0.7$
Rescula <sup>®</sup> 40 $\mu$ L	6	$-1.8 \pm 1.6$
Rescula <sup>®</sup> 50 $\mu$ L	6	$-2.7 \pm 0.8$
Rescula <sup>®</sup> 60 $\mu$ L	6	$-3.5 \pm 0.8$

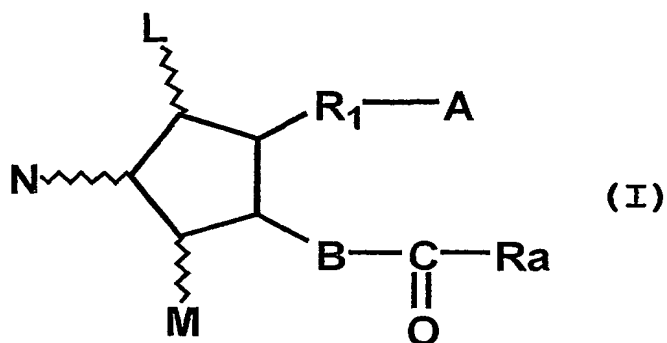
(Mean  $\pm$  SE)

10

## CLAIMS

1. A method for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma, which comprises an administration of eye drops comprising a  
 5 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

2. The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a compound as shown by the  
 10 following general formula (I).



wherein L, M and N are hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy (lower) alkyl or oxo, wherein at least one of the groups of L and M is a group other than hydrogen, and a five-membered ring may have at least one double bond;

15 A is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{COCH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{COOH}$  or functional derivatives thereof;

B is  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ;

$\text{R}_1$  is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium bivalent aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is

unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, oxo, aryl or a heterocyclic group and at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally substituted by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur atom.

5           Ra is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, oxo, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, cyclo (lower) alkyl, cyclo (lower) alkyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic group or heterocyclic-oxy  
10 group; cyclo (lower) alkyl; cyclo (lower) alkyloxy; aryl; aryloxy; heterocyclic group; heterocyclic-oxy group.

3.    The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-prostaglandin compound.

15    4.    The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-20-lower alkyl-prostaglandin compound.

5.    The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-20-  
20 lower alkyl-prostaglandin compound.

6.    The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-20-ethyl-prostaglandin compound.

7.    The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-  
25 keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15- keto-20-

ethyl-prostaglandin compound.

8. The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-prostaglandin F compound.

5 9. The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto- 20-ethyl-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$ .

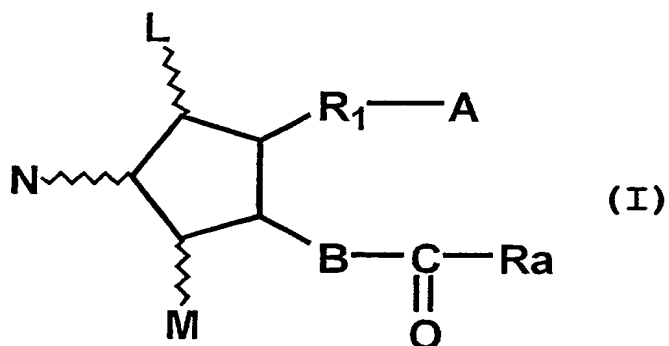
10 10. The method as described in Claim 1 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto- 20-ethyl-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$  isopropyl ester.

11. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein the single administration volume is at least 25 $\mu$ L/eye.

12. The method as described in Claim 1, wherein the single administration volume is at least 30 $\mu$ L/eye.

15 13. An eye drop composition for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma comprising a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound as an active ingredient, which is administered to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

20 14. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a compound as shown by the following general formula (I).



wherein L, M and N are hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy (lower) alkyl or oxo, wherein at least one of the groups of L and M is a group other than hydrogen, and a five-membered ring may have at least one double bond;

5           A is -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -COCH<sub>2</sub>OH, -COOH or functional derivatives thereof;

B is -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-;

10           R<sub>1</sub> is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium bivalent aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, oxo, aryl or a heterocyclic group and at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally substituted by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur atom.

15           Ra is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, oxo, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, cyclo (lower) alkyl, cyclo (lower) alkyloxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic group or heterocyclic-oxo group; cyclo (lower) alkyl; cyclo (lower) alkyloxy; aryl;

aryloxy; heterocyclic group; heterocyclic-oxy group.

15. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-prostaglandin compound.

5 16. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-20-lower alkyl-prostaglandin compound.

17. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-  
10 20-lower alkyl-prostaglandin compound.

18. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-20-ethyl-prostaglandin compound.

19. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the  
15 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-20-ethyl-prostaglandin compound.

20. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-prostaglandin F compound.

20 21. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-20-ethyl-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$ .

22. The composition as described in Claim 13 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-  
25 20-ethyl-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$  isopropyl ester.

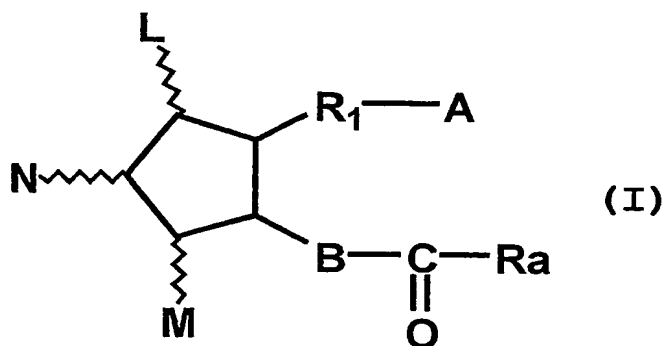
23. The composition as described in Claim 13, wherein the single administration volume is at least 25 $\mu$ L/eye.

24. The composition as described in Claim 13, wherein the single administration volume is at least 30 $\mu$ L/eye.

5 25. An eye drop product comprising the composition as described in any of Claims 13-24, wherein the composition is incorporated in an eye drop container of which single administration volume is at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

26. Use of a 15-keto-prostaglandin compound for  
10 manufacturing an eye drop composition for treating ocular hypertension and glaucoma, wherein the eye drop composition is administered to a subject in need of such treatment in a single administration volume of at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

27. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a compound as shown by the  
15 following general formula (I).



wherein L, M and N are hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy (lower) alkyl or oxo, wherein at least one of the groups of L and M is a group other than hydrogen,

and a five-membered ring may have at least one double bond;

A is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{COCH}_2\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{COOH}$  or functional derivatives thereof;

B is  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ;

5  $\text{R}_1$  is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium bivalent aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, oxo, aryl or a heterocyclic group and at least one of carbon atom in the aliphatic hydrocarbon is optionally  
10 substituted by oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur atom.

$\text{R}_a$  is a saturated or unsaturated lower to medium aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, oxo, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, cyclo (lower) alkyl, cyclo (lower) alkyloxy,  
15 aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic group or heterocyclic-oxy group; cyclo (lower) alkyl; cyclo (lower) alkyloxy; aryl; aryloxy; heterocyclic group; heterocyclic-oxy group.

28. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-  
20 prostaglandin compound.

29. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-20-lower alkyl-prostaglandin compound.

30. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-  
25 prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-20-lower

alkyl-prostaglandin compound.

31. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-20-ethyl- prostaglandin compound.

5 32. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15- keto-20-ethyl-prostaglandin compound.

33. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 15-keto-prostaglandin F  
10 compound.

34. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto- 20-ethyl-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$ .

35. Use as described in Claim 26 wherein the 15-keto-  
15 prostaglandin compound is a 13,14-dihydro-15-keto- 20-ethyl-prostaglandin  $F_{2\alpha}$  isopropyl ester.

36. Use as described in Claim 26, wherein the single administration volume is at least 25 $\mu$ L/eye.

37. Use as described in Claim 26, wherein the single  
20 administration volume is at least 30 $\mu$ L/eye.

38. Use as described in any one of Claims 26-37, wherein the composition is provided as an eye drop product incorporated in an eye drop container of which single administration volume is at least 20 $\mu$ L/eye.

1 / 1

Fig. 1

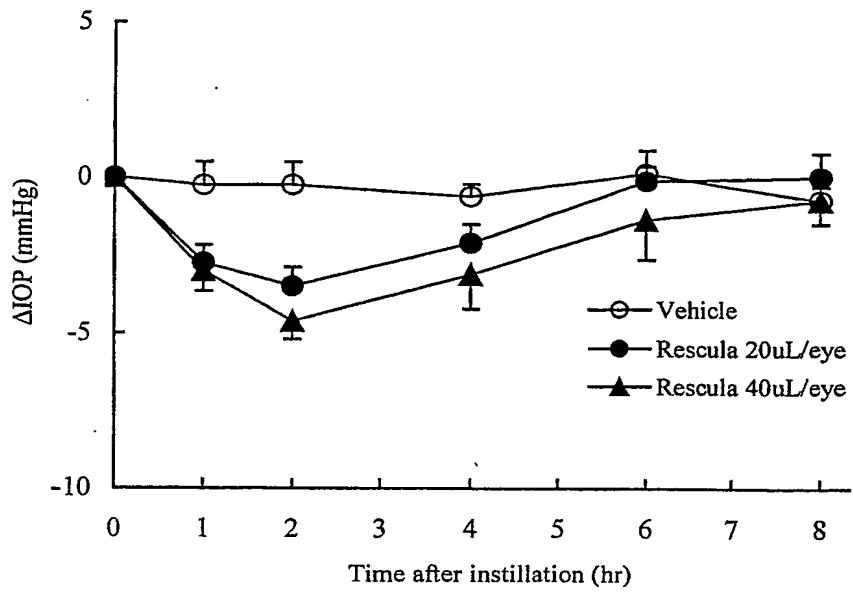
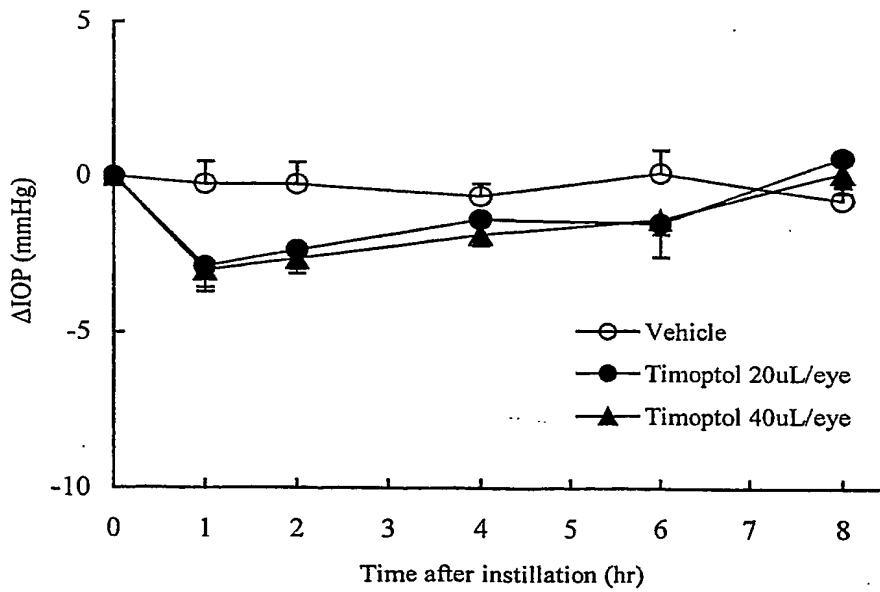


Fig. 2



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04600

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 7 A61K31/5575 A61P27/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, PASCAL, EMBASE, CHEM ABS Data

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 561 073 A (UENO SEIYAKU OYO KENKYUJO KK) 22 September 1993 (1993-09-22) * see in particular pages 13 and 14, test examples 1 and 2 *	1-38
X	EP 0 458 588 A (UENO SEIYAKU OYO KENKYUJO KK) 27 November 1991 (1991-11-27) * see in particular page 13, test example 2; pages 14 and 15, formulation examples 6-10 and table 2; claim 5 *	1-38
X	US 5 212 200 A (UENO RYUZO ET AL) 18 May 1993 (1993-05-18) * see in particular column 16, example 2; column 19, table 1 (6), test drug 87; columns 21-23, example 3, tables 2 and 3; column 23, example 4, table 4 *	1-38

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

\*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

\*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

\*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

\*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

\*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

\*G\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 October 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/10/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Rodriguez-Palmero, M

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04600

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 38689 A (UENO SEIYAKU OYO KENKYUJO KK) 6 July 2000 (2000-07-06) * see the abstract *	1-38
P, X	-& EP 1 142 576 A (SUCAMPO AG) 10 October 2001 (2001-10-10) * see in particular paragraphs 26 and 29; claims 6 and 13 * -----	1-38

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/JP 02/04600

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Although claims 1-12 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04600

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0561073	A	22-09-1993	AT 207360 T	15-11-2001
			DE 69232150 D1	29-11-2001
			DE 69232150 T2	07-03-2002
			DK 561073 T3	12-11-2001
			EP 0561073 A1	22-09-1993
			ES 2166353 T3	16-04-2002
			JP 6040919 A	15-02-1994
			PT 561073 T	29-04-2002
			US 5432174 A	11-07-1995
EP 0458588	A	27-11-1991	AT 114470 T	15-12-1994
			CA 2042972 A1	23-11-1991
			DE 69105349 D1	12-01-1995
			DK 458588 T3	13-03-1995
			EP 0458588 A1	27-11-1991
			ES 2067864 T3	01-04-1995
			JP 4253910 A	09-09-1992
			JP 7098751 B	25-10-1995
			US 5208256 A	04-05-1993
US 5212200	A	18-05-1993	AT 72235 T	15-02-1992
			AT 82499 T	15-12-1992
			AT 108330 T	15-07-1994
			AU 600168 B2	02-08-1990
			AU 2231388 A	23-03-1989
			CA 1324129 A1	09-11-1993
			CA 1328075 A1	29-03-1994
			DE 3850676 D1	18-08-1994
			DE 3868127 D1	12-03-1992
			DE 3876050 D1	24-12-1992
			DE 3876050 T2	25-03-1993
			EP 0289349 A1	02-11-1988
			EP 0308135 A2	22-03-1989
			EP 0455264 A2	06-11-1991
			ES 2032016 T3	01-01-1993
			ES 2052735 T3	16-07-1994
			GB 2209939 A , B	01-06-1989
			GR 3003749 T3	16-03-1993
			GR 3006319 T3	21-06-1993
			JP 2592204 B2	19-03-1997
			JP 6080571 A	22-03-1994
			JP 1151552 A	14-06-1989
			JP 1941635 C	23-06-1995
			JP 6067900 B	31-08-1994
			JP 1858208 C	27-07-1994
			JP 2000108 A	05-01-1990
			JP 5071567 B	07-10-1993
			KR 9306202 B1	08-07-1993
			KR 9300051 B1	06-01-1993
			NZ 226197 A	25-02-1992
			US 5001153 A	19-03-1991
			US 5591887 A	07-01-1997
			US 6420422 B1	16-07-2002
			US 5106869 A	21-04-1992
			US 5151444 A	29-09-1992
			US 5770759 A	23-06-1998
			US 5166178 A	24-11-1992
			US 5221763 A	22-06-1993

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 02/04600

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5212200 A		ZA 8806871 A	30-05-1989
		ZA 8806872 A	26-07-1989
		ZA 8806909 A	30-05-1989
		OA 9028 A	31-03-1991
WO 0038689 A	06-07-2000	WO 0038689 A1	06-07-2000
		EP 1142576 A1	10-10-2001